

# LECTURE CLASS FOR TEACHERS

## (POINTS TO REMEMBER - 2)

Teachers are always students but students are not always students.

Teachers stand in between the knowledge and the students.

Students like the subject, if they like the teacher handling the subject.

Students will follow and obey the instructions of a teacher if they like the teacher.

The role of a teacher is not merely as a teacher but also as a guardian.

Teachers can influence the students more than the parents can.

Teachers have to aim at making the students good and great

Teachers may not remember their students always, but students will always remember the good teachers.

The students have the freedom to behave and misbehave, but the teachers have the freedom only to behave and not to misbehave.

Teachers can give only one quarter of the knowledge needed for the students.

Teachers should inform the students that the second quarter of the knowledge they have to make by themselves.

The third quarter of the knowledge, the students should be informed that they should collect from others/colleagues / surroundings.

The teachers should tell the students that the last quarter of the knowledge can be made available during the process of marching forward through addition, deletion, modification and correction.

This can be done through listening, watching, discussing and thinking (about) stories, messages, experiences and life truths.

The role of the teacher is to collect as much information as possible and convert them into knowledge and convert the knowledge into wisdom and use the wisdom to get experience. This message, the teachers should teach the students also.

Creating silent change is better than creating violent changes. Thus evolutionary changes are better than revolutionary changes.

A students will always remember the painful experiences from the teachers, even though a teacher may forget about it.



A student will always be helpful for a teacher, but a teacher is generally useful for a student till their exam is over.

Neglect simple and silly negatives happening in the classrooms

Never be biased or partial in taking any decision. Prove that the teacher is impartial.

Never insult, ignore, belittle, make fun of a student at any time. Never scold a student in front of others. Never compare the bad qualities of a student and tell others are better.

All the students will not be genius and very good as the teachers may also not be so.

Students are coming from different background as the teachers also are.

The academic, financial, intellectual, experiential .....  
Backgrounds of the parents influence the students very much.

Inherent qualities of the students may also drag them to bad friendship.

Adolescent period is a bit risky. Never be too much bonded with any students particularly opposite sex.

Correct the students by calling individually to the teachers room, that too without insulting.



Every student is a living file and not dead file, as he/she has feelings and emotions.

## **LET US NOW GO TO THE TEACHING PARAMETERS**

Teaching subjects should be Modern Knowledge (MK), General Knowledge (GK), Value based Knowledge (VK) and Heritage Knowledge (HK)

**Why to teach:** We teach the students only because the students cannot learn by themselves. They are new to the subjects and ignorant about many aspects of knowledge. The parents cannot teach these subjects to the wards. Thus every teacher should keep in the mind that the students are with us only because they should get a standardized knowledge on each subject from us.

**Who are you to teach:** Remember that you are an experienced teacher having a degree in education and exposure in teaching systems. You were a teacher and you are a teacher. A teacher is always a student and a student is not always a student. You are lucky to get frequent training and exposure to various methods/ tools/ equipments/ systems for the learning and teaching.

**Whom to teach:** The students are coming from different background. They are not of uniform background. They may be from city, town or from village. Thus the raw student are unprocessed boys and girls from different backgrounds having different intellectual capacity and exposure to world.



They should be brought to same academic level. They should be elevated from the past to the present.

**When to teach:** Depending upon the age of each student the knowledge is imparted at different levels. Thus we have to select the subjects depending upon the appropriate age of the group of the students to teach MK, GK, VK and VK. This is very important because it is the responsibility of the teacher to select the suitable subject level for teaching GK, VK and HK where as the MK will be designed based on the CBSE. Thus 'when' stands for the age of the students. Another psychological observation made is that all the tough subjects like science and maths are to be taught in the forenoon and other subjects in the afternoon. A teacher can suitably design the class depending upon the time and duration of the class and age of the students.

**Where to teach:** Teaching is generally done in the class room in a good environment, calm atmosphere, cooperative, pleasant surroundings in an excellent relation built between the teacher and the students. This in short is explained as the ambient of the class. Another very interesting observation made is that teaching under the trees, hillsides, open ground, etc is very good for learning in a relaxed mood.

**How to teach:** This is the most important point. Every teacher should learn and remember how to teach. This should be a continuously improving process. As mentioned earlier, students and their back ground are different, the



teachers' background may also be different. Teaching becomes effective when the wavelength of the teachers and students come in the same level. Teaching should be focused on **effectiveness** than **efficiency**. Efficiency focuses on **performance** of teaching. Effectiveness focuses on the **result** of teaching.

Short sentences should be used. Different languages will bring beauty for teaching. Mixing a bit jokes, stories, experiences, quotations, truths, latest events, poems, songs, from movies, scholars' life etc will make teaching **organic** and **lively**. Teaching should be like a feast having many items supporting the main food.

Repeating the same statement, in different ways; breaking the sentences and waiting for the students to respond for completing the statement; Asking questions in general; commenting on the sincerity of the students; mentioning the qualities of great scientists, scholars, and about our nation; changing subjects for a few second and coming back to the original etc can change the taste of teaching to good.

Ignoring silly mistakes of the students, avoiding politics, criticism on other teachers and students, and so on are very important. The moment a teacher involves in such practice, her/his name will get degraded spontaneously.



Mixing MK, GK, VK and HK in the correct proportion should be done during the stipulated time. This should be done like we put cement in between the bricks for building.

**What to teach:** Teaching subjects should be classified upto the end of second term of each academic year; 70% pure Modern Knowledge (MK) , 10% General Knowledge (GK) , 10% Value based Knowledge (VK) and 10% Heritage Knowledge (HK). After the second term of the academic year more focus can be given to the MK.

**MK :** Here the modern knowledge means the knowledge, the teacher is expected to handle as per the syllabus. Which should be taught in the class systematically as per the time schedule fixed. Ask question or subjects told in the previous classes. Repeat the subject in a nutshell.

**GK:** The General knowledge expected here should be connected with the MK, on which the teacher should prepare separately for present with MK. It can be subject based but at a higher level.

**VK:** Value based knowledge can be defined (for the students) as the knowledge which brings sustainable and permanent benefits for the mind, body, family, society and nation. Thus VK is meant for elevating the mind from negative to positives, elevating the body from ill health to good health, strengthening family relation, building social bondage and integration of the nation.



HK; Heritage knowledge is the knowledge which we inherited from our forefathers which can include the stories, experiences/ incidents/ messages/ life truths for making the students proud of our motherland and culture. This should include ancient and modern knowledge in all branches of science and technology depending upon the subject of each teacher, the explanations should be selected. Eg, Mathematics teacher should teach some aspects of mathematics heritage of India.

Teach very specifically as many stories as possible from our Puraanaas and Mahaabhaaratha. Teach the experiences of Pandavas and Kouravas from Mahabhaaratha and also those from Ramayana. This should include all the personalities connected with Sri Rama. Teach the messages given in Vedas and also the life truths given in Upanishads. In all the above group of books, hundreds and thousands of messages are also directly given, which should also be include in VK.

Teach the Science of as many Customes and rituals as possible foursing on mind, body, family relation, soual bondage and national integration.

**Dr. N. Gopalakrishnan**

M.A, M.Sc, MBA, Ph.D., D.Litt.

Director, Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage (IISH)

Trivandrum - 695 018 , Ph. 0471 - 2490149